

Americans. From the time that he joined the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee in 1993 until he departed in January of 1996, he began a drum beat for what eventually became the American's State Quarters Program. That singular drum beat, initially opposed by the U.S. Mint and certain federal bureaucrats, eventually became an orchestra playing the same tune—and as a result of the efforts of my colleague from Delaware, Representative Castle, and others, the state quarter program was born.

Mayor Ganz recently wrote a book entitled *The Official Guide to America's State Quarters*, published by Random House, as a mass-market paperback which tells the compelling story of initially being a voice in the wilderness, and later finding that if defeat is an orphan, victory has a thousand fathers.

The story about Mayor Ganz which appeared in the June 4, 2001, edition of *The Record* is a fascinating and interesting one, and I ask that it be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, The *Record* editorial about Mayor Ganz that was printed on June 5, 2001, says that one man can make a difference, and he certainly has. I am proud to call this man my Mayor, and proud to have him as a friend. I ask that this editorial be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as well.

A GREAT TWO-BIT IDEA

It would be an exaggeration to say that David Ganz's achievement reflects the power of one man to change history.

But it would not be overstated to say that Fair Lawn's mayor has brightened everyone's life a little—not to mention the not inconsequential achievement of adding roughly \$5 billion a year to the nation's Treasury.

Mr. Ganz, a 49-year-old lawyer and lifelong numismatist, was the engine behind all those fascinating, new quarters we've been finding in our pockets over the last two years—the ones celebrating the nation's 50 states. The commemorative coins have been issued at the rate of five a year since 1999, and the U.S. Mint will continue issuing new coins through 2008, when there will be one for each state.

The achievement has added a little adventure to the otherwise unremarkable task of handling change, and it has regenerated interest in coin collecting. By setting the Mint's presses into overtime in production of five times more quarters than usual to meet demand, the new coins have added \$5 billion a year to the Treasury's coffers. Each quarter costs 3 cents to produce, leaving 22 cents as profit for the Mint.

Mr. Ganz's idea wasn't unusual. A lot of people have over the years recommended that the Mint spice up the nation's stodgy coin and currency by putting commemorative issues into general circulation. But the bureaucrats resisted, content to issue the occasional limited-production commemorative that only collectors would buy and save.

Mr. Ganz's prominence, energy, and perseverance as a member of former Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen's Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee dismantled those bureaucratic hurdles. By doing so, the Fair Lawn mayor has added this sort of color to our lives: Trips to change makers at the laundromat now have possibilities of becoming serendipitous encounters with pieces of history instead of hurried chores to feed the dryer.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

JA ELEMENTARY VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR

HON. PATRICK J. KENNEDY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2001

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about a distinguished member of my district who is being honored by an organization which has had an immeasurable impact on America. Jeannine Howard, a retired Bell Atlantic Pioneer from Rumford, Rhode Island, is Junior Achievement's National Elementary School Classroom Volunteer of the Year. She has volunteered for Junior Achievement for four years and taught 25 classes in that time. Ms. Howard always goes above and beyond her classroom duties, as she works to gradually increase the amount of programs Junior Achievement offers in Rhode Island. She even serves as the volunteer for those new programs herself, always with great enthusiasm and energy.

The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 by Horace Moses, Theodore Vail, and Senator Murray Crane of Massachusetts, as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs, the YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off a national fundraising drive for Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920's, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA students won a contract to manufacture 10,000 pants hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed made a specially lined box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement's accomplishments and

June 26, 2001

of its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as *TIME*, *Young America*, *Colliers*, *LIFE*, the *Ladies Home Journal* and *Liberty*.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achievement Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of existence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of business leaders are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curricula offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K-6 was launched, catapulting the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K-12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further . . . to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders. Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Jeannine Howard of Rumford for her outstanding service to Junior Achievement and the students of Rhode Island. I am proud to have her as a constituent and congratulate her on her accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO DOROTHY STEVENS ENOMOTO

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2001

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Dorothy Stevens Enomoto, the first African American woman to manage a California Department of Corrections institution. Mrs. Enomoto, one of Sacramento's most notable citizens, will receive an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree from California State University, Sacramento on May 25th, 2001. As her friends and family gather to celebrate Mrs. Enomoto's outstanding achievement, I ask all